

Col. Peter D. ...

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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Vol. XV.]      Washington, May, 1839.      [No. 8.

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Published by James C. Dunn semi-monthly at \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$2  
after six months.

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MR. GURLEY IN OHIO.

THE visit of the Secretary of the Society to Ohio continues to operate auspiciously to the good cause. That powerful and growing member of the confederacy has long been conspicuous for zeal and efficiency in behalf of African Colonization: in no other State are more prominent citizens enlisted in its support; in no other State has the soundness of public opinion on the subject been more clearly shown, in the formation of auxiliary societies, or in pecuniary contributions. But, of late years, the hostility of abolitionists has been exerted with singular perseverance and violence in Ohio; and their efforts have doubtless prevailed to impede, to a certain extent, the progress of Colonization, and to diffuse doubts, suspicions, and sometimes prejudices, throughout the community, in regard to its principles, aims and tendencies. In disabusing the public mind of these errors, the visit of the Secretary has been eminently successful. The controversy into which he was drawn with an Abolition lecturer at Cincinnati is admitted, on all hands, to have resulted advantageously for Colonization. Among the evidences of such a result, is the recent subscription in that city of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in aid of the cause. Of this amount, six or seven hundred dollars is subscribed for two successive years. "This," says Mr. Gurley, in a letter dated Louisville, Ky., 10th April, 1839, "has been done in the presence of the misrepresentations, censures and protestations of a stern opposition, and the constant and powerful assaults of the Editor of the Gazette. The reason, patriotism and philanthropy of Cincinnati have triumphed. Her EXAMPLE will be felt in every town of the West—every village of the Union. It may be, and I trust will be, worth fifty thousand dollars to the cause.

"I should be glad, were I able, to express my sense of obligation to the citizens of Cincinnati, for the kindness experienced by me while there, and for the very disinterested and persevering exertions of several friends of Colonization, to secure the subscription just announced. In making application for aid to the wealthy and liberal, I cannot forbear to state that Josiah Lawrence, Esq., Messrs. P. S. Symms, Allan Wilson, and G. W. Rice,

devoted much time and effort to the cause. Those who know the arduous duties of Mr. Lawrence, as President of a bank, and his hourly engagements in the business affairs of the city, (being one of the most able and efficient men in this place, of business talent,) will duly appreciate his benevolence in having not only subscribed liberally himself, but visited, for several hours daily, during three or four successive days, a large number of his fellow citizens, and obtained their co-operation in the good work."

"I am happy," adds Mr. Gurley, "to state that many of the very sensible and accomplished ladies of Cincinnati, of various communions, have united in a society to aid the cause of African Colonization, and of the civilization and Christian instruction of the native Africans. Over this Society Mrs. Smith presides, and Miss Catherine Beecher is Secretary.—Great and blessed effects may be anticipated from the organization of this Society. Its able Secretary has already addressed letters to the Governor of Liberia, to obtain all useful information in regard to Africa, and designs to correspond with benevolent ladies throughout the Union, with the view of uniting their hearts and contributions in a great work of good to her afflicted children.

"The last public meeting in behalf of Colonization held in Cincinnati was addressed by the Rev. Thornton J. Mills, Wm. Greene, Esq., ——— Vaughan, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. H. McGuffey, and the impression was such as might have been expected, from the high character and ability of these gentlemen. If their arguments and eloquence did not in every case produce conviction, it must have been owing, I imagine, to a want in the hearer either of candor or good sense.

"The Editor of the Emancipator particularly, and the public generally, will please to understand that, because I have no time to correct all the errors touching the recent debate between Mr. Blanchard and myself, in Cincinnati, which have appeared in the Philanthropist, (unintentional, I must presume,) I do not, therefore, admit them to be *truths*."

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#### COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) January 23, 1839.

At a meeting convened, pursuant to public notice, at the State House, to take into consideration the best means of aiding the American Colonization Society, and of promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the free colored population of the United States, George J. Smith, Esq., of Warren county, was called to the chair, William Doherty, of Franklin co., acting as Secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been stated, from the chair,

Mr. Flood, of Licking county, offered for adoption the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society merits the immediate, united and generous support of the whole American people.

*Resolved*, That, as unexceptionable, patriotic and most benevolent in its character—as adapted to unite wise and humane men from the South, the North, the East and the West, in safe and practicable measures for the good of the colored race—and especially as connecting in its scheme the moral and intellectual improvement of our free colored population, with the introduction of our language, liberty, civilization and religion among the vast, but barbarous, tribes and nations of Africa—we will seek to extend its influence and augment its resources.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to revive and re-organize the Ohio State Colonization Society, as auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to make the arrangements necessary to effect this object, and to report at an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening next.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

The Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, being present, by request, addressed the meeting, showing the superior advantages of the Colonization plan over any other yet devised for the happiness of the free colored people, as well as its advantages to the white population, and gave a history of the rise and progress of the Colonies in Africa, their present condition, prospects, and the ultimate good to the colored race, by the success of the scheme of the Society.

The first four resolutions were then severally adopted.

The Rev. Wm. Herr then offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That it is expedient, at the adjourned meeting, to take up a subscription to aid the objects of the American Colonization Society.

This resolution was adopted, as was also the fifth resolution offered by Mr. Flood.

The Chair announced the Rev. Dr. Hoge, Mr. Kyle, of Green county, and Mr. Doherty, of Franklin county, a committee, under the fourth resolution.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday evening next, at the Methodist Church in this city.

GEORGE J. SMITH, Chairman.

Wm. Doherty, Secretary.

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COLUMBUS, January 29, 1839.

Agreeably to adjournment a meeting of the friends of Colonization met at the Methodist Church. The meeting was opened by prayer, when Mr. Joseph Ridgway, Jr., was called to the chair, and Wm. Doherty appointed Secretary. The Rev. R. R. Gurley addressed the meeting on the subject of the American Colonization Society, their plans and prospects.

The Rev. Dr. Hoge, from the committee appointed, on Saturday last, to report upon business for the consideration of this meeting, reported a constitution for the government of the State Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, which was read, considered and adopted, as follows :

CONSTITUTION OF THE OHIO STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the "Ohio State Colonization Society," and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

ART. 2. The object to which its attention shall be exclusively directed, is the colonization, on the coast of Africa, (with their own consent,) of the free people of color of the United States, and such as may from time to time obtain their freedom; and this Society will contribute its funds and efforts to the attainment of that object, by aiding free colored persons of Ohio to emigrate to Africa, and by contributing its funds not thus appropriated to the Treasury of the American Colonization Society.

ART. 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who, with twelve other members, shall constitute a Board of Managers, (of whom seven shall form a quorum, to transact business,) all of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall continue in office one year, and until their successors are duly elected.

ART. 4. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when present, and shall call special meetings of the Board, when, in his opinion, it may be necessary, or when required to do so by three of the Managers.

ART. 5. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall perform these duties, in the order of seniority; but, in the absence of all these, there shall be elected a President *pro tempore*.



ART. 6. The Recording Secretary shall make and keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Board, and the Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and Board, so far as required by them, and shall file and record such correspondence, and exhibit the same when required by the Board.

ART. 7. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as the Board may require, and shall pay them out, on the order of the Board or Society; he shall also make a statement at the annual meeting of the financial concerns of the Society, and shall report the state of the funds to the Board, whenever required, and the books of the Treasurer shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Board.

ART. 8. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Saturday of February, May, August, and November, or oftener, on the call of the President. They shall have power to adopt by-laws for their own government, to fill all vacancies occurring in their own body during the year, to employ agents, make appropriations for the preparation of colored youths of promise for usefulness in the Colony, to publish tracts or essays in promotion of the Colonization cause, to make an annual report to the Society of their proceedings during the preceding year, and to do all other matters and things that they may judge necessary to promote the objects of the Society.

ART. 9. Every person who shall subscribe his name to this Constitution, and pay, annually, to the Treasurer, not less than one dollar, shall be a member of this Society; and any person who shall at any one time subscribe fifteen dollars shall be a member for life.

ART. 10. The Society shall meet annually, at Columbus, on the third Wednesday of December, (after the first election of officers, which shall be on this evening,) for the purpose of electing officers, receiving the report of the Board of Managers, and transacting the other business of the Society.

ART. 11. The Society shall annually elect Directors, who shall attend the meeting of the Parent Society, at Washington City, and report thereto the state of this Society.

ART. 12. Any society formed within this State, which shall co-operate, by its funds, in the object of this Society, upon forwarding a copy of their Constitution to the Corresponding Secretary, shall be recognized by the Board as auxiliary to the State Society, and their officers shall be entitled to attend and vote in the meetings of the Society and of the Board.

ART. 13. A member may at any time withdraw his subscription, by notifying the Treasurer and paying his dues.

ART. 14. This constitution shall not be altered, except by a concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society.

On motion,

A committee of three—Rev. J. B. Crist, Dr. M. B. Wright, and Mr. J. Greenwood—was appointed to present the names of suitable persons as officers of the State Colonization Society; who, after consulting together, reported a list of names, which, with the addition of other names, was agreed to, as follows:

*For President*—His Excellency, WILSON SHANNON.

*For Vice Presidents*—1st, Hon. THOMAS EWING; 2d, Hon. JOHN McLEAN; 3d, Hon. THOS. L. HAMER; 4th, Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY; 5th, N. H. SWAYNE, Esq.; 6th, Hon. JOSEPH RIDGEWAY; 7th, Rt. Rev. CHARLES P. McELVAIN; 8th, Rev. Bishop MORRIS; 9th, Rev. Dr. JAMES HOGE; 10th, Hon. J. C. WRIGHT; 11th, Gov. A. TRIMBLE; 12th, Hon. E. LANE; 13th, Gov. J. MORROW; 14th, Rev. — McMILLAN; 15th, Gen. S. F. McCracken; 16th, Hon. JACOB BURNETT; 17th, Hon. THOMAS CORWIN.

*For Corresponding Secretary*—Mr. WM. D. GALLAGHER.

*For Recording Secretary*—WM. DOHERTY.

*For Treasurer*—HENRY ESPY.

*For Managers*—Messrs. J. M. ESPY, ISAAC N. WHITING, ROBERT NEIL, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL MEDARY, JOSEPH RIDGWAY, Jr., CHRISTIAN HEYL, ALFRED KELLY, Rev. WM. PRESTON, Rev. WM. HERR, Hon. ARORA BUTTLES, and Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD.

Mr. D. Matthews submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Believing that the circulation among us of the Liberia Herald, as containing information direct from Africa, would do much towards producing a favorable impression in relation to the Colony—Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we recommend the Liberia Herald to the support of our members and citizens.

*Resolved*, That each person or society contributing, annually, in advance, to the funds of this Society, not less than ten dollars, shall be entitled to one copy of the Liberia

Herald; and the Treasurer of this Society shall be the agent for the transmission of the names of the subscribers.

On motion of Dr. Hoge,

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be requested to consider the propriety of employing a permanent agent to visit the several counties of the State, and invite the people to organize auxiliary societies, and contribute in aid of the object of this institution.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be requested to prepare and publish an address to the citizens of Ohio, on the subject of African Colonization, and inviting them to form associations auxiliary to this Society, and especially requesting the clergy and congregations of every denomination to take up collections for its objects, annually, on or about the fourth of July.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Herr,

*Resolved*, That an endeavor be forthwith made to increase the subscription of this evening to \$500 or more, and that a committee of four be appointed to wait upon such of our citizens, and others, as are not with us, so as to give them an opportunity to subscribe.

The Rev. W. Herr, Rev. J. B. Crist, Mr. J. M. Espy and Mr. Matthews were appointed the committee.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Crist,

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the friends of this Society throughout this State to patronize, as they may find it convenient, the African Repository, the official publication of the Parent Society; also, the Christian Statesman, published in Washington city, and the Colonization Herald, published in Philadelphia, devoted, in part, to the objects of the Colonization cause.

On motion of Mr. D. Matthews,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, for his able exposition of the plans of the Colonization Society, and for the detailed information he has communicated to us, connected with the cause which the Society has in view.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

J. RIDGWAY, Jr., Chairman.

Wm. Doherty, Secretary.

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[From the Dayton Journal.]

DAYTON, (Ohio,) Feb. 18th, 1839.

A meeting was convened at the Presbyterian Church, for the consideration of the scheme of colonizing the free people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa.

Jos. H. Crane was chosen President pro tem. and R. P. Brown Secretary pro tem.

The proceedings of the meeting were then opened with a prayer, by Rev. E. Allen. After a brief address by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, explanatory of the object, success and prospects of the American Colonization Society, and answering some objections alleged against that Society, the following resolutions were presented by R. P. Lowe, and adopted by the meeting, viz.—

1st. *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the "American Colonization Society" is entitled to the vigorous and generous support of all the citizen of the United States.

2d. *Resolved*, That this institution especially commends itself to our regard, as one adapted to unite the benevolent and patriotic from every State and section of the Union in a practicable scheme of good for the colored race, that must, in its complete execution, connect the moral and intellectual improvement of that portion now free in this

country, or which may become free, with the deliverance of Africa from the atrocious "slave-trade," and the elevation of her barbarous tribes to Liberty, Civilization and Christianity.

3d. *Resolved*, That we have witnessed with pleasure the increasing interest that is now being awakened on the subject of Colonization throughout the breadth of the land, under the efficient agency, in part, and eloquent advocacy of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, for whose zealous efforts, the gratitude of two continents is due.

4th. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to organize the Society in the town of Dayton, and county of Montgomery, auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society, and that, as citizens of that town and county, we are willing to make all reasonable exertions and contributions for the promotion and support of this benevolent institution.

On motion to that effect,

G. B. Holt, Ralph P. Lowe, and R. C. Schenck, were appointed a committee for reporting a constitution for a society, according to the spirit of these resolutions.

The Committee having rendered its report, the following Constitution was adopted :

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Colonization Society of Montgomery County, Ohio, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society [of Ohio.]

ART. 2. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent institution at Washington in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States, *with their own consent*, on the coast of Africa, and to do this, not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other societies.

ART. 3. The payment of all annual subscriptions shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of the sum of ten dollars, a member for life.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, and eight Managers, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

ART. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of this Society on the twenty-second day of February, and special meetings at such other times as the Managers shall direct.

ART. 6. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 7. The Board of Managers shall meet, for the transaction of the business of the Society, from time to time, at their discretion.

ART. 8. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

ART. 9. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent institution and other societies.

On motion,

Messrs. Allen, Dr. Latta and H. G. Phillips were appointed a committee to nominate individuals to fill the several offices created by the Constitution.

The Committee having reported, the Society went into an election, and the following persons were chosen :

*President*—JOS. H. CRANE.

*Vice Presidents*—WM. L. HELFENSTEIN, Dr. S. A. LATTI, JAS. PERRINE, Judge STEEL, H. G. PHILLIPS, G. W. SMITH, FIELDING GOSNEY, G. B. HOLT, CHARLES G. SWAIN.

*Secretary*—R. P. BROWN.

*Treasurer*—ALEXANDER GRIMES.

*Managers*—P. ODLIN, Rev. E. ALLEN, Rev. J. BARNES, E. BURNEY, SIMON SNYDER, FREDERICK BOYER, C. ANDERSON, SIMON SUYDAM.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That, in order the more certainly to secure the success of the great enterprise of African Colonization, in which we have now again embarked, we will endeavor to keep up a continued interest and persevering exertion in behalf of the noble objects which that enterprise contemplates—to carry out the spirit of this resolution.

A proposition was made by Mr. Robt. C. Schenck, to join fifty others in making up the sum of five hundred dollars annually for five years, each one of the fifty to pay ten dollars, on or before the fourth day of July, for five years; and, the proposition having been accepted by several other gentlemen,

On motion,



Messrs. R. C. Schenck, Simon Suydam and R. P. Brown were appointed a committee to obtain subscribers for the balance requisite to complete this subscription.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the newspapers of Dayton for publication.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening next.

JOSEPH H. CRANE, Chairman.

R. P. Brown, Secretary.

[From the Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligencer.]

Agreeably to public notice, a considerable number of the inhabitants of the vicinity assembled at Concord, for the purpose of organizing a Colonization Society. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Serich Titus, who, in an able speech, vindicated the cause of African Colonization. After which,

On motion,

John Simpson, Esq., was called to the chair, and B. Malone appointed Secretary.

On motion,

A committee of six were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Society, whose report was adopted, together with the following preamble:

"We, the undersigned, while viewing, with the deepest regret, the depressed condition of the colored population of our country, and convinced, not only by what has passed and is passing around us, but what is pointed out to us by all history, of the impossibility of a harmonious, effectual and permanent combination of essentially distinct races as one people—and being desirous of the improvement of the condition of our colored population, and of the peace and welfare of our country, together with the extinction of the African slave trade, and the extension to the native tribes of that country of the blessings of civilization and Christianity—and believing the Colonization scheme to be better calculated to promote the above named objects, and to elevate the character of the whole African race, than any thing that has ever been offered to the consideration of the people of this country—do agree to form ourselves into a society, to be governed, &c. &c."

After the organization of the Society, the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year:

*President*—WILLIAM TITUS.

*Vice Presidents*—JOSEPH JOHNSON, SAMUEL KIRK.

*Secretaries*—B. MALONE, N. M. HILL.

*Treasurer*—SERICH TITUS.

*Managers*—STRICKLAND BENNETT, ABNER WORTHINGTON, JOHN M. PUFF, EDWARD WORTHINGTON, JOHN K. DOAN.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and a brief notice thereof be published in the papers of the county.

JOHN SIMPSON, Chairman.

B. Malone, Secretary.

#### THE COLONIZATION HERALD.

This paper has been changed to a monthly publication. Each number is to contain 48 pages; and the work, in addition to its primary subject, African Colonization, is to contain a variety of useful miscellaneous matter.—It is neatly printed, and conducted with the spirit and industry, which have heretofore characterised it. The March number, besides other interesting articles, contains a Report of Mr. Elliott Cresson's address to the Massachusetts Legislature, and of his examination before the Committee on the Foreign Slave Trade.

[Communicated for the African Repository.]

OUR DUTY TO THE AFRICANS IN OUR MIDST, &c.—No. II.

The efforts of the American Colonization Society, endeavoring to form a colony on the coast of Western Africa by the emigration of liberated Africans in our country, have not been wasted nor fruitless. With all the difficulties and discouragements which were reasonably to be expected in such an enterprise, and notwithstanding the powerful opposition, as unreasonable as it was unexpected, which they had to encounter, the experiment has been successful. Enough has been gained to encourage their continuance, and to redouble their labors. That a portion of the slave coast three hundred miles in extent, which, not above twenty years ago, was polluted by a traffic the most cruel and vitiating, in every form, has been completely relieved from the desolations of menstealers, is a great and noble achievement. In addition to this, a change of the most desirable kind in the views and character of the natives is in progress. The neighboring heathen, who were savage in their manners, and grossly superstitious in their notions, become humanized, admire the principles and habits of civil society under Christian influence, and solicit instruction and aid for the elevation of themselves and their children to the rank and attainment of their new neighbors. The Colony, also, is now prepared to receive accessions with safety. Her civil institutions have become organized and established; her schools and provisions for the education of her citizens of every age and standing are abundant; her encouragements to farmers, mechanics, merchants, &c., are great, and invite the Africans who are settled abroad, and have any enterprise, to come and share the rich blessings of her soil and location; and, above all, her moral associations and Christian churches, in greater proportion to their number, and exerting a higher and more healthful influence, than ours in this land, are full of promise. With all her provisions to receive, protect and elevate the degraded Africans, Liberia is the happiest asylum for them.

It may now be inquired, who shall be sent, or who shall be suffered to go? That all should go at once, that the millions of this population, like the Israelites from Egypt, should pass off in mass with their children, and with all they have, is impossible. It would require the presence and the miraculous aid of the Sovereign of the Universe, as much as did the flight and journey of the Hebrews under Moses. We are prone to look on such an enterprise with an ardor and impatience which demand the instant consummation of our plans. But this is not right; and cannot be so and prosper. Were it possible to employ vessels of sufficient bulk and number to carry off the whole African population together, out of the country, it would not be well for them, nor for ourselves. Such a migration could not be provided for, so as to afford them any measure of comfort, or to avoid dreadful sacrifices of health and life; nor could so large a number be taken away from our midst without serious injury to ourselves. The relations of human society involve so much mutual dependence in all its gradations, from the highest rank to the lowest menial, that they cannot be changed to any considerable extent without great injury to the whole. The reception, too, of so large a number of uneducated and undisciplined men into a new country, and their organization into a civil community, would be impracticable. It would require a forty years' pilgrimage, with strict discipline, and the passing away of all above twenty years from the stage of life, to prepare them for the attempt, with safety to themselves and the founders of their republic. To say we shall never succeed, nor be encouraged even to make the attempt, unless we are able to calculate and fix the period which shall limit these ope-



rations, and are animated in our labors as we approach its bounds, s incorrect. It is sinking under the influence of zeal, without the due exercise of judgment. No plans and operations duly devised and successfully conducted, are carried on in such a way. It is not so in the order of Heaven. While God inhabits immensity and eternity, and all his counsels are perfect in his infinite mind as if they were already executed, he employs the beings inhabiting space and time as his agents, and adapts the execution to their nature; and the sphere of operation, as well as the length of time required, are usually proportioned to the magnitude and grandeur of the design. As far as men have conducted on the same principle, they have proved themselves wise, and have prospered. When our duty is ascertained, we are to discharge it deliberately, and according to the opportunities and means afforded for the effectual execution of our purpose. Were the restitution due from us to the Africans to require a period of time long as that during which this nefarious traffic has been conducted by the nations, that, surely, could be no reason why we should not undertake it. If, during all this revolution of years and ages, it should require all our surplus revenue, so as to oblige the nation to use great economy, in her expenditures at home, it would count to our profit every way by influence on our habits and estimate of human life, and would furnish us with soundest principles respecting national glory. Should it moreover be found that the evil has become so deep rooted and widely extended, that it can never be entirely remedied, still this cannot be a sufficient reason why we should not undertake to do what can be done in present circumstances, and according to our limited calculations, while we would leave what is beyond our reach in the hands of God. Our duty is before us, and we must be up and doing as we have ability, and as opportunities offer. While it is conceded that all cannot, must not go at once, but much time must be spent in the accomplishment of this great work, it must be added, that if this nation is awake to this enterprise, the conveyance of the people to Liberia, can be effected as expeditiously as their wants shall require. If the cupidity and avarice of men will urge them, at the hazard of life, to kidnap and bear away many thousands annually from Africa, what may not the united sense of justice, philanthropy, and national honor, aided by Christianity, do in carrying back the oppressed, under the smiles of approving Heaven, and admiring nations? Much can be done in this cause, which, as we move along, will be refunded in rich blessings, both on those who give and on those who receive. As there must be pioneers, the preference should be given to such as are best prepared for the purpose. For this reason, as well as for many others more obvious, none should be allowed to be sent under the auspices, or even with the consent, of the Colonization Society, who are compelled to go, who are not voluntary or even desirous to go. On this head, there can be no difficulty with freemen. They do as they please, they are at liberty to act according to their own pleasure, and would therefore not go except it were their desire to do so. Liberated slaves might be of necessity under such circumstances, and be compelled to go or remain in bondage. Whatever might be the views and feelings of masters on this subject, the Society should never countenance compulsion in this matter, nor tolerate it in any measure. It was doubtless with reference to such men that the agent, J. Mechlin, in Liberia, wrote to Rev. R. R. Gurley, in September, 1832, the following: "From such materials, it is vain to expect that an intelligent, industrious and enterprising community can possibly be formed; the thing is utterly impracticable—and they cannot but retard, instead of advancing, the prosperity of the colony," &c. While none that are desirous to go should be refused, or even discouraged, as long as the means for their conveyance

are within reach, yet, if a selection must be made, the enterprising and virtuous ought to be preferred. These will usually be the most ready to go, when the prospects of the colony are fully known; and these will prove the most valuable, as materials to form the new nation, and as pioneers to prepare the way for others who succeed them. And the number of the enterprising will increase rapidly, as information and encouragements are afforded. A great and almost insuperable reluctance to be colonized, or to seek a new home, considering the condition and education of the Africans among us, is to be expected in most cases. No persons are more attached to their home and its little appendages than those of very limited intercourse and little means of subsistence. It is by the enlargement of our spheres of intercourse and operations that our views and calculations expand. Those who are confined to narrow limits and small concerns are necessarily unenterprising and inactive. It needs, therefore, but little effort to discourage multitudes of the population we propose to benefit from going abroad for a home, however inviting. This has retarded many; while applications have always been more numerous than could be received, for the want of funds.— This will continue to be the case: many will be discouraged and dissuaded from the attempt, while applications for conveyance, under the patronage of the Society, will not cease to be numerous, beyond the accommodation of our richest means. The attachments which are felt to our home and its peculiarities, which endear it, in our estimation, are strong in proportion to our age, and the young are usually least under their influence: therefore, a second class, which is to be received and encouraged to go in preference to others, is composed of youth. The young will be prepared to enter on their new state and relations with greater pliability of character, and form their habits, both mental and physical, in accommodation to the community around them. They will amalgamate with greater facility than others, of mature age, and eventually become the pillars of the republic.

PHILO.

*Schenectady, N. Y., Feb., 1839.*

## MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

[From the *Episcopal Recorder*.]

We have always regarded as one of the most interesting features of the various efforts made to colonize Africa, the important bearing those efforts would have upon the missionary enterprise. We have supposed that these colonies would constitute so many broad avenues, through which the light of the Gospel could be poured in upon this darkened land. Among those who have devoted themselves, with the most self-sacrificing spirit, to the Colonization cause, we know of none who have gone before our fellow citizen, Mr. Elliott Cresson. Mr. Cresson, although of another communion, has long since been exceedingly anxious that an Episcopal college and mission schools should be established at Bassa Cove, where is located the colony in which he feels a special interest. When in England, Mr. C., if we mistake not, received from Lord Bexley an assurance of a liberal donation, provided an Episcopal college could be established at Bassa Cove.

Mr. Cresson, at different times, has made very liberal offers to the members of our church to carry this plan into operation. If we are not misinformed, in 1833, he offered to take the agency of raising \$50,000, at his own cost, for establishing an African missionary college, and he would thereby secure the same sum which had been promised him in England—making,

in all, \$100,000. And so ardent was he in this matter, that he offered to secure the former amount from his own estate, if not obtained from other sources.

We understand he has recently made an offer to our board of missions, including his own subscription of \$1,150 towards carrying into effect the establishment of Episcopal schools at Bassa Cove.

Mr. Cresson has recently visited New England, and, while in Connecticut, he seems to have awakened a great deal of interest among Episcopalians there in reference to Bassa Cove. There has been published in the *Chronicle of the Church*, an Episcopal paper at New Haven, the following letter from Bishop Brownell:

*Hartford, February 14, 1839.*

DEAR SIR: I have listened with much pleasure to your statement of a plan for the establishment of a missionary station and mission school at Bexley, near Bassa Cove, in Africa, to be under the direction of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. If this plan be carried into execution, I anticipate from its operations the most salutary results for Africa.

I regard the settlements established by the Colonization Society, along the Western Coast of Africa, as affording the best possible medium for the introduction and diffusion of the light of Christianity among the native tribes of the interior. These settlements constitute the footholds from which our missionary efforts can be most effectually put forth. Indeed, the colonists themselves must be regarded as missionaries, in a lower degree.—The natives cannot fail to perceive their superiority to themselves in intelligence, in morals, in enterprise and industry; and they will naturally ascribe this superiority to their religious and civil institutions. The more religious among the colonists will be zealous to encourage and extend those impressions; and I am not certain but such impressions can be most effectually made by a people not so far advanced in civilization and refinement but that they have yet many sympathies and ideas in common with themselves.

The impediments connected with climate and with color must always constitute formidable hindrances to the efforts of white missionaries from this country. It is to the youth among the colonists, and to them alone, that I look with confidence, as the future pastors of the settlement, and as the future missionaries among the Pagans and Mohammedans of Africa.—Such a school, then, as you propose, is the grand *desideratum*. You have my fervent prayers for its establishment and success, and for the blessing of God on all your zealous and disinterested labors in behalf of the African race.

I am, very truly, your friend and servant,

T. C. BROWNELL.

The Editor of the *Chronicle* speaks of the enterprise in the most commendatory terms. A correspondent in the same paper remarks:

About two hundred and twenty miles to the north from Cape Palmas, is the settlement of Bassa Cove. Here it is proposed to establish a Protestant Episcopal Mission, with a view to the speedy foundation of a mission school for the instruction of negro missionaries. The proposition originates with Elliott Cresson, Esq., well known for his benevolent zeal on behalf of the African colonies; who, in addition to a very generous subscription towards the establishment of the school, has determined to devote to an agency, on its behalf, his own gratuitous labors.



We should rejoice to see this plan carried out, and missionary schools established at Bassa Cove; but, whether the enterprise be carried out or not, we think that Mr. Cresson has shown in all this matter a most benevolent and self-sacrificing spirit, which, we trust, will be appreciated by all Episcopalians.

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#### AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following letter from a member of the Theological Seminary at Andover, to the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, corresponding secretary of the New York Colonization Society, will be read with satisfaction—we were going to say, by every friend of the colored race. But the present day is prolific in solecisms and absurdities, and, accordingly, we find many who regard the only institution in this country which has yet accomplished any thing good for the slaves, or effected the liberation of any, (except, possibly, by enticing them away from their masters,) denounced an enormous evil, and the gentleman who has done most for the promotion of its interest, declared to be the “guiltiest man in the nation.” We are, however, rejoiced to find that so large a portion of the theological students at Andover, the future clergymen of the country, are staid enough to resist the tide of denunciation which of late has rolled in upon the Society and its objects, and bold enough to do it justice.—*Journal of Commerce*.

*Theological Seminary, Andover, 21st Dec., 1838.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: Knowing the pleasure with which you regard any information which bears favorably on the great and benevolent object to which your labors are devoted, I am induced to furnish you with a short account of what has recently transpired in this place. The results of an examination into the excellency and practicability of colonization which we have been permitted to witness here, must be, in a high degree, gratifying to its friends; for it furnishes a clear illustration of what I am fully convinced is true—that all that is necessary, to secure the most favorable regard and warm support of the intelligent and Christian community in favor of colonization, is the more general diffusion of *facts*, showing the great good which must flow to the colored race from its operations.

A short time since, Mr. Cresson, of Philadelphia, visited this place, and gave several lectures on colonization. These were well attended, and listened to with great interest, both by the citizens and students of the various institutions of this place. The Rev. Mr. Gurley was present on one evening, and exhibited the cause in so luminous and satisfactory a manner as to secure the highest regard of the audience for his enlightened benevolence and Christian philanthropy. On the next day, Messrs. Cresson and Gurley met the students of the Seminary, at their request, for the purpose of answering any question which the friends or opponents of colonization might wish to propose. A paper was handed to Mr. Gurley, containing the most common objections which are urged against the Society, to all of which Mr. Gurley replied most fully, and in the most frank and candid manner. Indeed, the freeness and eloquence with which all the questions were answered, and the interesting view which was presented of the principles and operations of the Colonization Society, left a most favorable impression of the cause on the minds of those who were present. That much interest was excited on this subject, was evinced by what immediately followed. A discussion was proposed, to be conducted by the Rhetorical So-

ciety of this institution, on the following resolution: "that the Colonization Society is deserving the confidence and support of the people of the United States." I need not say that this resolution was ably supported, both by the eloquence of argument and the convincing power of facts. The first meeting was adjourned, and, on the second, after a very animated discussion, before a large audience, the debate was arrested, though the interest was still high.

On calling for the yeas and nays, the resolution was carried by a decided and handsome majority. I need not add that the discussion throughout was conducted in a most Christian spirit, and that there is reason to believe that its influence in favor of our cause will long continue. I have adverted to this discussion only because I supposed you would be gratified to know the fact of which it affords proof—that there are so many in this institution whose feelings are identified with the glorious cause which promises so much good to the African race, and that they will doubtless hereafter stand up as its firm supporters.

And now, dear sir, pardon me for troubling you with so long a communication, and permit me, in conclusion, to express my ardent desire that all your efforts in behalf of our degraded fellow men may be successful, and that the blessing of a merciful Providence may accompany every enterprise tending to elevate the African race, and to hasten the time of their deliverance, and the day when "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God."

With great respect,

I remain your sincere friend.

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Hampden County (Mass.) Colonization Society:

CHARLES STEARNES, *President.*

ALFRED ELY, *Vice President.*

JOSIAH HOOPER, *Corresponding Secretary.*

SAMUEL BOWLES, *Recording Secretary.*

DORUS CLARKE,

JOEL NORCROSS,

SIMON SANBORN,

D. W. WILLARD,

PATRICK BOIES,

} *Managers.*

The following cheering views are presented in a letter from the President, dated 22d March, 1839:

"The Colonization cause is decidedly advancing in favor in this section. Previous to the visits of Rev. Mr. Gurley and friend Cresson, the past autumn and winter, for several years, very little had been done, owing to well known circumstances. Yet there has not been a time, since the enterprise received its first impulse, that there were not many efficient and devoted friends to it. The visits of the gentlemen I have named had the effect of calling public attention to it; and very few, so far as my information extends, (except those who were committed to Abolition before,) who have examined the subject, are now opposed to this truly philanthropic scheme.

A subscription paper which has only begun to be circulated, in aid of the Parent Society, amounts to about \$200.

"The ladies here have become much interested, and have formed a society; and we expect valuable fruits of their exertions.

"We have no opponents here, except the advocates of immediate abolition; and we have no fear from them, if the intelligent portion of the community will take the trouble of looking at the subject with a scrutinizing eye, and without prejudice.

"It gives us much pleasure to learn that Judge WILKESON has succeeded in getting his ship under weigh; and we ardently hope that the arrangement will be productive of the happiest effects.

Yours, most cordially."

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PLAN OF EMANCIPATION.

The following letter is from a distinguished clergyman of the Baptist Church in Kentucky:

*Louisville, April, 1839.*

*Rev. R. R. Gurley:*

DEAR SIR—Prompted by a desire to do good, in compliance with your request, I transmit to you this statement of the policy which I have adopted to secure myself against loss in the emancipation of my slaves, whether inherited or purchased.

To liberate slaves at an age so advanced, or under infirmities which render it impossible for them to procure a comfortable subsistence, or to provide the requisite supplies for old age and infirmity, I regard as an act so unpardonably cruel and unjust, that I hope you will not suppose that I apply my rule to those classes. I will not buy a servant over the age of sixteen or eighteen years; and, were I to inherit an old servant, I should feel myself religiously bound to keep such an one under my guardianship as long as life lasted, unless I could leave him in the care of his own children, whom I had placed in circumstances which would enable them to do justice to their parents.

I make no distinction between servants born in my family and those I purchase. I estimate their services as a bare equivalent for the labor, expense and responsibility of raising them, until they arrive to the age of about eighteen; at this age, they will have reimbursed the owner for their raising, &c., and each is justly entitled to wages at this age; therefore, I value the servant, and charge him with the price, at six per cent. per annum, compound interest. Nor is it material what valuation is fixed upon the servant—the result will be the same, because the proportions will be the same. A slave is always worth ten per cent. annually upon his prime cost, independent of taxes, clothes, board, doctor's bills, &c.; he should, therefore, be released from all liabilities of this sort, and be credited, at the end of each successive year, with ten per cent. upon his valuation, which is *hire*, and which should be placed to his credit, at six per cent. per annum, compound interest, as soon as the year expires, adding to this amount the wages of each successive year, as it becomes due, at the same rate of interest; and in fifteen years, eight months, and about twenty days, you will find the product of the servant's cost and his wages will precisely balance. Then I consider that he has paid for himself, and, in all honesty, should be **FREE**. And in this way he acquires his liberty at about 34 years of age, when he is in the prime of life, with a thorough acquaintance with the business which he is to pursue for his future support.

But even here there is a difficulty; the laws of my country forbid me to liberate my slave, unless I bind myself as his security in such a way as not



only to lay myself liable for his misconduct, but to *support him in old age, should he become a pauper*, and this would have the effect to make myself and children *his slaves*. Moreover, I am convinced that I would not only injure my country, myself and children, by liberating my servants to remain in the country, but the servants themselves. To avoid all these evils, I continue to exercise ownership over him, even after I consider him free, so as to protect him in his rights under the law, and myself from its penalty, until he has acquired a sufficient property to transport himself to Liberia, or to some other point, where he may participate in making his own laws, and have a right to *claim their protection*.

The average value of slaves in this country I suppose to be about \$600; and it is upon this, as the value of my servants, that I have made my calculation. Enclosed, however, I send you a short table, as an exhibition of the *modus* of the plan, by which you will, perhaps, better understand it; and if you can make it subserve, in any way, the cause of humanity and benevolence, (as you were so kind as to intimate,) I shall be more than gratified.

In the mean time, allow me to tender to you assurances of my prayerful anxiety for the success of the good cause in which you are engaged, and, for yourself, the personal esteem and respect of,

Sir, your very unworthy friend, &c.,

WM. C. BUCK.

TABLE.

Price of servant,	-	-	-	-	-	\$600 00
First year's interest, at 6 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	-	36 00
Amount,	-	-	-	-	-	636 00
Second year's interest,	-	-	-	-	-	38 16
Amount,	-	-	-	-	-	674 16
Third year's interest,	-	-	-	-	-	40 44
						714 60
Fourth year's interest,	-	-	-	-	-	42 87
						\$757 47
Ten per cent. on \$600 is	-	-	-	-	-	\$60 00
Due one year after the purchase, at 6 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	-	3 60
Two years' wages,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
						123 60
Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	7 41
Third year's wages,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
						191 01
Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	11 46
Four years' interest,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
Four years' hire,	-	-	-	-	-	\$262 47

In this way, continue the calculations, and the result will be as I have stated in my letter.

W. C. B.

## DEATH OF JOSEPH MECHLIN, M. D.

Died, in New York, on the 6th Feb., JOSEPH MECHLIN, M. D. The deceased, about ten years ago, was sent out to Liberia as colonial physician. After the death of Dr. Randall, he was appointed governor of the colony. He had resided in Mobile for some few years past.—*Colonization Herald*.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Colonization Society.*

The following received previous to March 31st, on account of ship project:

Troy, N. Y., S. Warren,	\$100
Albany, " A. McIntyre,	50
Boston, Ms., through E. Cresson, Otis Everett, \$100, M. Bremmer, \$100, Col. Wadsworth, \$100,	300

*From March 31st to April 30th, 1839.**Collections.*

Wheeling, Va., by the Rev. George Peck, \$30 of which to constitute Rev W. Kinney life member,	57 20
Georgetown, D. C., Ladies of Bridge-street Church, to constitute Rev. John C. Smith life member,	30
Dayton, Ohio, Methodist Church, by Rev. R. R. Gurley,	13
Perrinsville, Ohio, 4th of July col. 1838, by Rev. G. W. Maly,	7
Collected by Rev. W. Matchett, in Va., Lancaster Co., \$91 81; Northumberland Co., \$76 37; Westmoreland, \$61 65; King George Co., \$66,	295 83
Florida, Orange Co, N. Y., by Rev. C. Cummins, \$30 of which, by ladies of his congregation, to constitute him life member,	58
Pittsgrove, N. J., from Young Misses' Society, by Rev. George W. Janvier,	10
Maine, by Capt. George Barker, agent,	50
South Danvers, Ms. by Miss J. A. Putnam,	5 50

*Donations.*

New York, B. F. Butler, Esq.,	50
Essex Co., Va., A. Somervail,	14
Bradleyville, S. C., a friend to Colonization,	40
Cincinnati, Ohio, Kisley Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Raper, 4th of July donation,	10
Hamilton Co., Ohio, S. Gosley, \$5; L. G. Gaines, \$5; John Ross, \$5,	15
Granville, Ohio, A. Sanford,	2
Newport, Ky., Gen. James Taylor,	10
Talmadge, Ohio, Rev. W. Hanford, by A. Whittlesey, Esq.,	5

*Auxiliary Societies.*

Virginia Auxiliary Society, B. Brand, Treasurer,	638
Wheeling, Va., Auxiliary Society, D. Lamb, Treasurer,	100

\$1,860 62

*African Repository.*

E. Brown, agent, Philadelphia, Pa.,	\$15
General James Taylor, Newport, Ky., (per Mr. Gurley,)	2
Milo G. Williams, Springfield, Ohio, (do.)	5
Dea Jas. Brown, \$1 50; Miss J. A. Putnam, \$1 50; Whig News Room, \$1 50, South Danvers, Ms.,	4 50
Mrs. G. W. P. Custis, Arlington,	7 50
Mrs. Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Ravensworth,	5 50
John Pearson, Bangor, Maine,	5
E. S. Snell, Amherst, Ms.,	5
J. F. Easton, agent, Louisville, Kentucky,	30
Geo. Stillman, Columbia, Va., per Mr. Hill,	6
John H. Eaton, agent, New York,	50
Rev. John Boynton, Phippsburg, Maine,	8

The following were received through Benj. Brand, of Richmond, Va., viz.—

James S. Penn, Lovington, Va.,	1
Wm. Isbel, Buckingham C. H., Va.,	4
John H. Martin, Greenfield, Va., (\$6 being for interest, voluntarily added by Mr. Martin,)	26
N. C. Crenshaw, Montpelier, Va.,	6

*Liberia Herald.*

E. C. Harper, Cincinnati, Ohio,	2
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